RECLAMATION Managing Water in the West

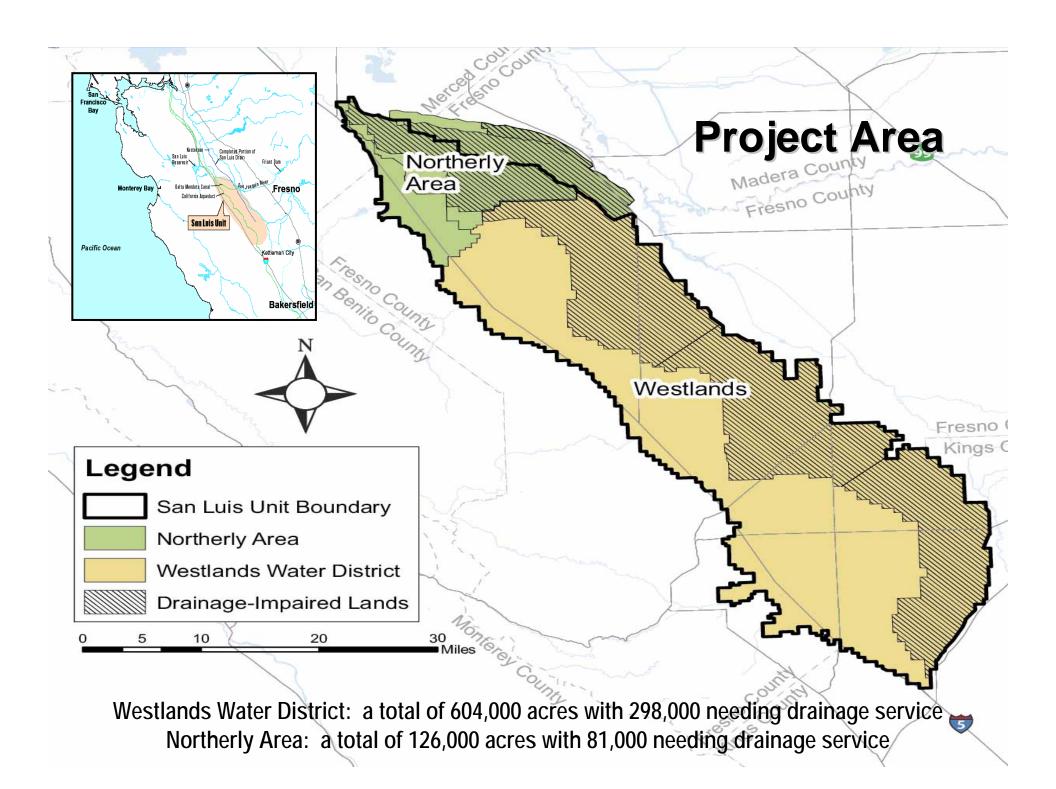
San Luis Drainage Feature Re-Evaluation Draft EIS

July 2005



Project History

• 1960	San Luis Act
• 1968-75	San Luis Drain Partial Construction
• 1983-85	Selenium Toxicity at Kesterson
• 1992-95	Sumner-Peck Litigation and Judgment
• 2000	U.S. Court of Appeals Judgment
• 2001	Plan of Action
• 2002	Plan Formulation Report
• 2004	Amended Plan of Action for Land Retirement
• 2005	Draft Environmental Impact Statement



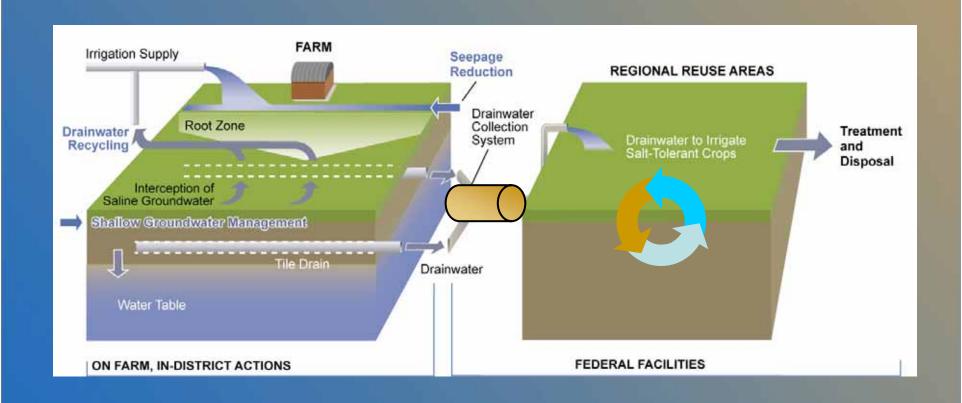
Project Objectives

- Drainage service be a complete solution
 - Identify required measures/facilities
 - Consider water production through disposal
- Drainage service must be technically proven and cost effective
- Drainage service must be provided in a timely manner
- Drainage service should minimize adverse environmental effects and risks

Alternatives Evaluated

- No Action Alternative
 - No Federal action
- In-Valley Alternatives
 - In-Valley Disposal no additional land retirement
 - In-Valley Groundwater Quality retire "Hotspots"
 - In-Valley Water Needs retire to meet water needs
 - In-Valley Drainage-Impaired retire all impaired lands in Westlands area
- Out-of-Valley/Delta Disposal Alternatives
 - Chipps Island Disposal
 - Carquinez Strait Disposal
- Out-of-Valley/Ocean Disposal Alternative
 - Point Estero

Alternative Common Elements

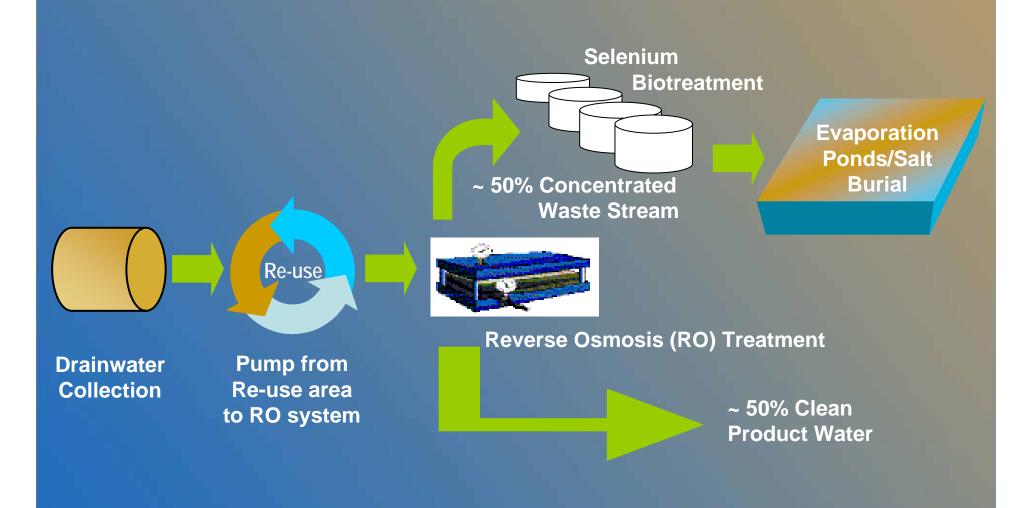


Average Annual Drainage Flows & Drainwater Reduction

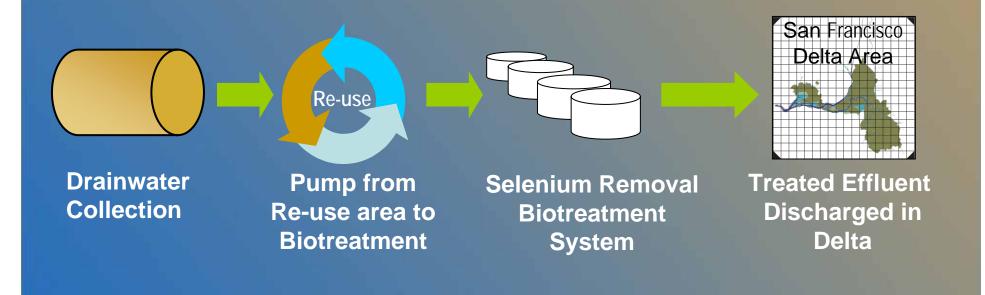
	In-Valley Full Drainage	Land Re			
Volume In Acre-Feet		In-Valley Groundwater Quality	In-Valley Water Needs	In-Valley Drainage- Impaired Area	Out-of-Valley Ocean & Delta
Drainage flow without reduction	97,000	85,000	63,000	36,000	97,000
*Drainage flow with drainwater reduction	70,000	61,000	45,000	27,000	70,000
Drain flow with drainwater reduction and regional reuse facilities	21,000	18,500	14,000	8,100	21,000

^{*}Includes, drainwater recycling, shallow groundwater management, and seepage reduction.

In-Valley Disposal Alternatives



Delta Disposal Alternatives



Ocean Disposal Alternative



Components of Alternatives

Alternative	*Acres Retired	Acres of Reuse	Reverse Osmosis	Selenium Treatment	Evaporation Ponds (ac)
No Action	44,100				
Out-of-Valley Delta	44,100	19,000		X	0
Out-of-Valley Ocean	44,100	19,000			0
In-Valley Full Drainage	44,100	19,000	Х	Х	3,290
In-Valley Ground Water	92,600	16,700	Х	Х	2,890
In-Valley Water Needs	194,000	12,500	X	X	2,150
In-Valley Drainage Impaired	308,000	7,500	Х	Х	1,270

^{*}Assumes that retired agricultural lands would be fallowed or managed as dryland farming or grazing lands.

Current Cost Estimates

(\$Million)

Alternative	Construction	Annual O, M & R	Present Worth	Annual Equivalent
In-Valley Full Drainage	607	19.8	562	33.8
In-Valley Groundwater Quality	676	18.1	626	37.6
In Valley Water Needs	828	15.1	773	46.5
In-Valley Drainage Impaired	918	10.9	857	51.6
Out-of-Valley Ocean Disposal	589	11.6	563	33.8
Out-of-Valley Delta Disposal Chipps Island	630	12.5	562	33.8
Out-of-Valley Delta Disposal Carquinez Strait	673	12.5	598	36.0

All Action Alternatives exceed the current authorized spending limit.

Potentially Significant Environmental Effects

- In-Valley Alternatives
 - Evaporation pond impacts on migrating water birds and terrestrial species
 - Socio-economic impacts of large scale land retirement
- Out-of-Valley/Delta Disposal Alternatives
 - Potential increased selenium loading to the Delta
 - Potential impacts to special status species
- Out-of-Valley/Ocean Disposal Alternative
 - Drainage discharges to ocean environments
- All Alternatives
 - Operation of reuse areas may expose terrestrial species to elevated selenium

Findings

- No alternative is the clearly superior alternative
- No preferred alternative identified in the Draft EIS
- An In-Valley Alternative is anticipated to be the preferred alternative
 - Flexible
 - Adaptable

Thank You